

## THE Holbrook News

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Count six words to the line.

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The approximate land area of the state of Texas is 167,934,720 acres.

The timber industry represents 37 per cent of the annual production of wealth in British Columbia.

Don't wait for something to turn up; pull off your coat and go to work, that you may prosper in your affairs.

Give every man a square deal. Upon this commandment hangs all the law and profits of the business world.

Don't be impatient when your business is dull. Ginger up, go after it and make business lively. Business is never dull. It's the people.

The man who builds air castles is usually a better citizen than the fellow who lives most of the time looking down in his boots.

The area sown to wheat in Kansas this fall for next year's crop is 8,870,000 acres, two per cent less than the area sown a year ago.

We do not remain in the world too long, but we had as well not be here at all unless we make the best of opportunities that confront us.

During the year 1913 there were 120,000 persons who left the United States with the intention of settling in Canada, compared with 140,143 in 1912.

Virginia uses more wood for boxes and crates than any other State, followed by New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and California, in the order named.

The largest cotton crop ever produced in Texas was in 1912, and amounted to 4,880,210 bales at 500 pounds each, and sold for \$321,000,000, including the value of the seed.

Box makers in the United States use more than four and a half billion board feet of lumber each year, or more than one-tenth of the entire lumber cut of the country.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the sugarbeet harvest at about 4,826,000 tons. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons. This year the reduction is 833,000 tons.

Texas has 27 counties without a single mile of railroad and 11 counties with less than 15 miles. To afford Texas the same railway facilities as Illinois has, will require an additional investment of \$1,000,000,000.

The shrewdest business men in the world are the best advertisers. Get rid of the idea of saving every penny; spend a few dollars and get business that will add to your bank account. Saving in the wrong way is not economy.

The people of Arizona are confidently looking forward to relief from the present legislation. The general consensus of opinion is that it is one of the best legislatures that ever met in Arizona, and we believe that its record will be such as to bear out the good opinion of the public.—Dunbar's Weekly.

The obligation to tell the truth is one that should be as sacredly observed by newspapers as by individuals, and especially so at this time, with regard to the war in Europe. Sensible people are tired of the tales of horror dished up by a sensational press. As long as the so-called "war news" is so strictly censored and so contradictory, we believe our readers would prefer to have none of it.

Face your troubles, your backsets, your lost opportunities, like a man. Don't lose confidence in yourself. We all have our troubles. It's up to you to "make good;" no one will do it for you. It requires energy, self-reliance and perseverance to overcome the obstacles we meet in our business. Resolve to master your undertakings, and then do not allow opportunities to get away from you. Go after business. Your efforts will be crowned with success.

The Arizona Republican, advising the second state legislature to beware of "freak" legislation, concludes as follows: "There is another danger. We have had such an experience within the last three years with freak and radical legislation that we may be tempted to be ultra-conservative and to revert to the very practices which produced the radicalism from which the state now suffers. The middle ground between the precipices on either side is always the safe ground."

## FOREST HOMESTEADS

Applications In the Sitgreaves National Forest.

During the month of December, 1914, a total of 120 acres of land within the Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, were listed with the Secretary of the Interior and will shortly be opened to entry under the Forest Homestead Act. The lands thus listed were applied for individually by two applicants, and each one of these tracts was examined by a Forest Officer and found to be more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes.

Those whose applications within the Sitgreaves National Forest were favorably acted upon during the month of December are: Israel Laxton, Showlow, Arizona; David Dalton, Pinedale, Arizona. In addition to this, 1,242 acres were listed to applicants within other National Forests in Arizona and 847 acres within National Forests in New Mexico.

## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

As we have changed the day of issue of THE NEWS to Friday instead of Saturday, it is important that we have all articles for publication in the hands of the printers by Wednesday night and short locals by Thursday noon. We must go to press Friday morning, in order to get the papers into the postoffice in time to be distributed and sent out on the mail routes.

## Reversing the Order of Things.

Owing to the fact that we raised about 400 fine squashes in our own garden, this year, we will discontinue the practice of taking them on subscription and reverse the order, giving every person who subscribes to our paper a squash with a year's subscription. See how you like it. Come on in while the assortment is complete and get a long-neck. They are mighty fine, baked, boiled or roasted. If you go hungry it won't be our fault.—Colony (Kas.) Free Press.

There is nothing that will give any more pleasure for so long a time for so little money as the three monthly magazines we send our subscribers. Are you getting these magazines? If not, write or telephone us. We will tell you how to get three magazines free.

## MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS

### TO TACK APPROPRIATION ON POSTOFFICE BILL

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

National good roads legislation may be enacted at this session of congress.

It was stated at the capital today that the delegates to the good roads congress now assembled in Chicago are vigorously urging their senators and representatives to initiate the federal aid plan at this session.

The senate postoffice committee rejected the Shackleford measure passed by the house appropriating \$25,000,000 to be apportioned to the forty-eight states on the basis of the highway demands of each and conditioned upon the local appropriation of an equal amount.

The Shackleford bill was assailed as unscientific and smacking of the political "pork barrel." So the senate committee substituted Senator Bryan's measure, the principles of which had been evolved by Senator Bourne, of Oregon, chairman of the joint committee which has devoted two years to a study of the highway problem in this country.

Mr. Bourne's plan, as embodied in the bill favorably reported by the senate committee, proposes that the federal government shall issue not more than \$500,000,000 of 3 percent highway bonds and apportion the proceeds upon the basis of highway needs, to the states desiring to take advantage of federal aid.

Each state may obtain 20 per cent of its allotment each year by depositing with the government its 4 per cent state bonds.

As the states pay interests on their bonds the government sets aside three-fourths of the amount for the payment of the interest on the government highway bonds; the remaining one-fourth of the interests paid by the states goes into a sinking fund, compounded annually at 3 per cent, for the retirement of the government bonds. At the end of the fifty years the state bonds are canceled without payment of the principal.

Before the postoffice appropriation bill comes before the senate the Bourne committee will have submitted its report. The report contains exhaustive information upon the cost and processes of road construction in this country and in Europe.

The cardinal points of difference between the European system and that in force in this country are:

1. The European system provides continuous maintenance as compared with occasional or intermittent maintenance in this country.
2. It provides systematic maintenance in that each section of road is a part of a system and the work done is in line with a general plan worked out by higher officials and correlated with all other sections.
3. It provides skilled service; the men who patrol the roads are constantly employed and make the care of roads their life work.

A distinctive feature of the French system is the school of roads and bridges to which graduates of the polytechnic schools are admitted after a competitive examination. The students upon graduation become under engineers in the French road service.

The reports on the cost of original construction and maintenance of roads vary widely. The cost per mile averages from \$8,000 to \$13,000 in the various countries and the maintenance per mile runs from \$200 to \$400.

The committee, basing its estimates on the density of population in France and England, predicts that in time the United States will have at least 5,000,000 miles of good roads. At the present time in New England, the most thickly populated section of the country, there is an average of 85.7 persons per mile of road, while in France the average is 107.9.—Chicago Tribune.

## ARIZONA'S CLIMATE

### The Reasons for Freedom from Blizzards Explained.

By P. C. Day, Chief U. S. Climatologist.

The chief factor in the climate of Northern Arizona and that part of New Mexico lying on the west slope of the Rocky Mountains, is the precipitation. It is on this that its future development largely depends.

The amount and character of the precipitation, the time of its occurrence, and the successful conservation of that which falls on the mountains for use in irrigating the valleys, are questions of vital importance, for nowhere in the United States does the soil respond more generously to the application of water than in the fertile valleys of this region.

The precipitation occurs principally during two portions of the year, a primary maximum fall occurring during the months from July to September, inclusive, and a secondary maximum during the colder months of the year. But little precipitation occurs during the later autumn months and practically none at the lower elevations during April, May and June.

The precipitation of winter is the result of general storm movement over the district, induced by the low areas that develop over the Gulf of California and the lower Colorado valley, the greater part of the moisture from which, however, is deposited in regions far to the eastward. In the high elevations much of the precipitation of winter occurs as snow, and its gradual melting later in the year serves to maintain a moderate supply of water in the streams until the heavier rains of the late summer appear.

The rains of summer are local in character and generally traceable to the influence of the mountains interposing their masses to the free passage of rain-bearing winds. These winds in their passage over the high elevations, are cooled by the consequent elevation and expansion sufficiently to cause condensation and precipitation. While the maximum intensity of these local storms of summer is confined largely to the adjacent mountain areas, the upper currents distribute the precipitation to some extent over the adjacent valleys and plains.

Over the lower elevations, especially in the southwestern portion of Arizona, but little rain occurs at any season of the year, due primarily to the intense heating of the atmosphere, by which its capacity for retaining moisture is greatly increased. The winds, blowing from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, though containing vast amounts of moisture, are heated so far above the dew-point that they become relatively dry winds and retain their moisture to be precipitated, when sufficiently cooled, upon the mountains farther east.

For elevations from 2,000 to 4,000 feet the average annual precipitation is about twelve inches. From 4,000 to 6,000 feet it rises above 14 inches. At elevations above 6,000 feet the annual precipitation probably ranges from 16 to more than 20 inches.

Variations in the annual amounts of precipitation at the same points cover wide ranges. At Yuma, Arizona, the annual fall has ranged from 0.60 of an inch in 1909 to 11.41 inches in 1905; Tucson, Arizona, shows extremes ranging from 5.26 inches in 1885 to 24.17 inches in 1905; Fort Apache, Arizona, from 12.22 inches in 1903 to 33.15 inches in 1905.—Yavapai Magazine.

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## The Great Money Savers Of The World

in the last twenty-five years have been the French middle class.

This has been accomplished by the most rigid self denial, and the doing without of luxuries which are considered necessary comforts by Americans of the same class.

The Frenchman cut his garment of daily needs according to the cloth of his earning ability, and sees to it that there are good big generous scraps left for the rainy day account.

Americans may well learn a lesson from their thrifty neighbors across the sea. In this land of plenty everyone can be laying by something, even if it be a very little.

Start an account today and enjoy watching it grow.

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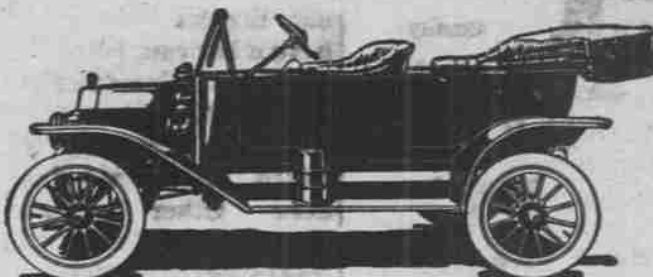
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